EMANCIPATION.

The Empire of Brazil Bids the Bondman Go Free.

Special History of the Anti-Slavery Agitation and Its Triumph.

Man's Humanity Against Local Interests.

Generosity of the Emperor and Charity of the Church.

What the Charter of Liberty

By the steamship Flamsteed, from Rio Janeiro, we received the following special correspondence from Brazil, giving a detailed history of the Slavery emandipation in the territory. A complete copy of the act is appended, so that the fact of the consumon of the great work may pass on record in our

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil, Oct. 9, 1871. By the steamer South America, which sailed from this port on the 27th ultimo, I wrote you of the continuation of the sessions of the Imperial Legislative Chambers, after having been three times prorogued, and of the continuation of the discussions over the

I am now able to state that the passage of this bill is a *Raif accomplit;* it has become law, and hence-forth no child can be born a slave in Brazil, even though its mother be a bondwoman.

The final vote was reached in the Senate on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 27th of September, and the all passed by a majority of 32 to 4, showing plainly that its passage was effected in a had opposed it. It was known that the dis become about exhausted, and that each of the actors who chose—some of them many times had had their "way" concerning the subject, which, during the entire session, to the exclusion of other kinds of business and matters of importance, had

The Senate Chamber of Brazil is not a spacious com, yet, so far as its cramped galieries and the

The Senate Chamber of Brazil is not a spacious room, yet, so far as its cramped galleries and the limited lobby immediately in the rear of the semi-circular row of seats of the Semators would permit, the whole available space was crowded with an interested and anxious throng, eager to catch the last words of debate and be witnesses of an act upon which decended the peace and prosperity of this great South American empire in the future.

HISTORY.

The history of the movement for the extinction of human stavery in Brazil involves, more or less, a history of the political allairs of the nation for the last thirty years. It is now thirty years since Jose Bonitacio de Andrade e silva first spoke and wrote in advocacy of ridding the land of that great social wrong which, in whatever land it has been established, has proved a national curse and a fruitful source of continual dissension and discord. Even at that period Señor Bonifacio de Silva demonstrated the immense advantages, material and moral, which must accrue to the nation if the System of African stavery was abolished and a judicious mode adopted for the introduction and permanent settlement of white emigrants. But the spirit of justice, liberty and enlighteament had not then shed its influence through the kearts of the people. The great majority of planters and siave ewners were widely separated over an immense territory, with peor facilities for intercommunication. Newspapers were few in number and entirely governed by moneyed interests, and even those who, with keener perceptions and more enlightenment of mind, would gladly have made the exchange from bond labor to nee, conscious of the greater benefit which must result from it, saw no reasible plan upon which to make the exchange, and felt themselves bound to a system and an institution which they would gladly have made the exchange from bond labor to nee, conscious of the greater benefit which must result from it, saw no reasible plan upon which to make the exchange, and felt themselves bound to a system

dependent upon the habits and enstons which surrounded it, and which had become a part of its being.

IMPERIAL JUSTICE.

To the Emperor, beyond all doubt, more than to any other man—more than to any dozen men—13 due the credit of the measures which had for their object and aim the extirpation of heman slavery in Brazil. A man among the rulers of the earth infinitely more than others above reproach; with no fixed prejudices, no opinion which it is not apparent looks to the moral and material benent of the nation; making any and all concessions which public opinion can reasonably demand; remarkably simple and unostentations in all matters of his own choosing; clear of head and large of heart, with proably not a particle of the spirit of personal aggrandizement or personal ambition; manifesting even now, during his European tour, a spirit of inquiry and thirst for useful knowledge which grudges no labor to satisfy its investigations; displaying a familiarity and knowledge of places and history quite surprising and an indefatigableness of research which astonishes mankind to see in so great a ruler. To this man, to bom Pedro II., must be awarded the meed of praiso for the labors which nave now made Brazil an empire of freedom. Though the matter had been discussed in papers, in pamphiets and in public assembles, and made the subject of personal and social conversation, and evidently more and more and year by year was becoming a matter of national interest, yet nothing direct was done in a legislative way until five and a half years ago.

The Isaborahy Ministry, for a variety of causes, passed away in October of last year, and was succeeded by a simistry of which the Baran de San Vicente was the head. This administration had not within itself the clements of cohesion, and after an existence of a few months, unmarked and unnoticed, it found in end.

The present Ministry of of his Europe, for eagh Affairs; Dominigos Negueira Jaguarite, Minister of Justice; Manuel Francisco Corraa, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Dominigos

attanton.

The Ministry of the Visconde do Rio Branco is a conservative administration, but it was determined to bring the matter of emancipation in a practical form before the Assembly.

conservative administration, but it was determined to bring the matter of emancipation in a practical form before the Assembly.

LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS.

The bill was introduced into the Chamber of Deputies by Minister Pereira de Silva on the 12th of May, and, after a free discussion of two weeks it passed this Chamber on the 28th of August, by a vote of 61 yeas to 35 mays. Thence it went to the Schate, and in order to give amoie time for full discussion the Imperial Legislature was prorogued three separate times, the Ministry being determined that a vote should be reached previous to a final adjournment.

The bill has been ably defended, and its advocates have been prompt and untiring to set forth its advantages over any other mode proposed, and to answer the questionings and satisfy the investigations of the opposition ontested the passage of the hill to defeat emancipation; but in order to secure another mode, believing that the time had come for the adoption of some plan, and anxious that when the matter was trought to a decision the best possible scheme should be chosen, they did not consider the bill under discussion as the best plan, by any means. They think the best plan, by any means. They think the boil does not go far enough in the good work, and that a more speedy and effective, and at the same time as peaceful a mode, might have been secured. But the friends of the measure were too strong, and the passage of the bill became a certainty, and rather than have their names go down to posterity as opponents of an act which remains of the best plan, had their votes recorded in the affirmative.

The following is a literal copy of the

ART. 9. The government may in Rt regulations impose fines up to \$100, and penalties of simple imprisonment up to a year.

ART. 10. All contrary provisions are revoked. She therefore commands all the authorities to whom the knowledge and execution of the foregoing law permins to full it and cause it to be familied and kept entirely as therein con tained. The Secretary of State for Arising of Agriculture, tommerce and Public Works shall cause it to be printed, published and spread. Given in the falcace of Rio de Janeiro on the 28th of September, 1871, ifflicth of independence and the empire.

THEODORO MACHADO PERIER PERSIRA DA SILVA, Minister.

PRINCIPS IMPERIAL, Regent.
THEODORO MAGNADO FREIRE PRESIRA DA SILVA, Minister.

THE BELIGIOUS ORDERS.

When the bill was introlleded into the Chamber of Deputies it contained a clause that the slaves belonging to the religious orders should become free, as it stipulated that all the crown slaves should also become free; but the clause concerning the religious orders was stricken out. This would seem to indicate the unwillingness of these associations to give freedom to their slaves, and as a comment upon this ine religious order of Benedicanes immediately—before the bill became law—gave freedom to over sixteen hundred slaves, and made provision for them for the present, it is promised that, although the law permits them to retain their slaves, that the Franciscans, Carmentes and other orders will soon gave freedom to those whom they now hold in bondage.

There are some objections to this bill, but it is doubtful any could have been franced and adopted which would have been franced and adopted which accepts human foresight could not, all things considered, better have planned for the immediate tuture.

To the Emperor, in his absent journeyings, the passage of the bull must prove a source of heartiest thanksgiving.

Nogro Juliariow.

Among the negroes there was much jubliation in a quiet way; but that peace and tranquility of the Brazilian character whic

THE LONG ISLAND SUGAR REPINING COM-

PANY. Mr. Louis Grossmann, President of the above company, last night informed a representative of the Heraal-D that the announcement resterday of emberziement by their Secretary, Edward Reismann, was incorrect. He says that Mr. Rossman had been in the habit of making flattering reports to the Directors of the company in regard to prospective dividends, and when his expectations were not resided in the hecame covered with shame and absented himself from his desk. Mr. Grossmann is satisfied that no empany are in a good condition. There has been no suspension of payments but a few heavy creditors have asked for time, which was cherristly granted by them. The books of the Company are in agood order, Mr. Grossmann says, and in a few any questions will proceed as before.

Opposite the City Hall, in Newark, yesterday morning, Mrs. Eliza Simpson, a widow lady, residing at 22 Assaut street, while saigh ting from the sreet car fell on the cobble mones and sustained injuries of a very severe nature. The car was non with a patent conductor's box, which prevented the latter from saring the lady, which he might have done. There are but two such cars on the line, and Chief of Pouce Glarby, the witnessed the occurrence yeasterday and helped the laints of termie to a piace of succor, says it is a pity there are most two less. On the sight of Outober 22 Garret Schenck, a conductor on one of the Joracy City cars, while a passenger on the "out train" and going to his home at Milistone, N. J., fell between the cars in Newark at the Chestus street dopot, and was manified so that he died at St. Nichasi's floapital night before last. The corpse was taken to deceased a home yesterday. He leaves a wife and several children.

Dedication of the Roosevelt Hospital.

The Noble Beneficence of James Henry Rossevelt-A Million and a Quarter Dollars Devoted to the Care of the Sick and Maimed-Description of the Handsome Structure.

1800, James Henry Roosevelt was born in Warren street, near Broadway, in a Knickerpocker residence, that at that early period in the history of New York was located in the suburbs. Born of old Hol-land parents, he inherited all the energy and noble sentiments that later made the Knickerbookers re-spected and commemorated in song and story. Graduating at Columbia College at an early age at equally meritorious, he studied law but never put it into practice. Inicriting a considerable property, Mr. Roseveit devoted his life to its increase, and when Death summaned him to another sphere on the 30th November, 1863, he left boding him in his will provisions that compassed the erection of one of the finest charities that New York has ever seen. This is the Rooseveit Hospital, covering an entire blook, bounded by Ninth and Tenth avenues and Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, or a space 200

the presence of about three hundred of our most respectable citizens, including both sexes, formally dedicated to charity. This noble monument of Mr. Roosevelt's industry and benevolence when entirely completed will be the finest institution of the kind

on this continent, if not in the world.

In his will the founder of the institution set apart tal, to be creeted under the auspices of gentlemen named. The trustees have delayed the work until hamed. The trustees have delayed the work until, by the accumulation of interest, the amount at their disposal has reached a million and a quarter of dollars. Dr. Stephen Smith, an experienced physician and Commissioner of Health, and the accomplished architect, Carl Pfeiffer, were instructed to examine the hospital system of the country, and the result of their researches and study, aided by the suggestions of the trustees, is the present superb building that was yesterday

catory services consisted of prayer by Rev. J. Cotton Smith, an address by Dr. Delafield, an eloquent noticed Dr. E. Delafield, G. F. Trimble, Royal Phelps, F. E. Mather, Edward Clark, A. H. Muller and J. M. Kuox, trustees; Rev. Dr. Muhlenbergh, J. Cotton Smith, Dr. Willard Parker, Dr. Gurden Buck and others, whose names were not ascertained.

One of the "pavilions" is entirely complete and ready for occupancy. It has a cellar, basement and three stories above the latter. In each of the three upper stories is a ward or dormitory thirty feet wide by 105 feet long and fifteen feet high; each ward is to contain twenty eight patients; each patient will, therefore, have over 1,700 cubic feet of air space. In addition to these wards are a tew single rooms for particular cases or private patients who pay liberally for accommodations. Each floor or ward has also a nurse's room, ward kitchen and scullery, convalescent during room, lavatory or washroom, a steam drying room for mattresses, water closets, short sinks and other completes.

in, and in this way thoroughly steamed, cleaned and disinfected. There is also a shalt extending from the basement to the upper story, as a receptacle for the soited linen from each story, which lessens the labor of the attendants by not requiring them to carry it up and down stairs; and as all the soiled linen for each story is converted and falls to the bottom of it, into an especial place for it, the laundry maids always know where to find it. The clean timen for each story is conveyed by dumb waiters communicating with each linen room.

An additional labor-saving contrivance are the dust fines which are numerously distributed over the building, in all the rooms, halls and passages. On a level of each floor the dust and rubbish can be swept into a flue formed of glazed pipe, twelve inches in diameter, and terminating in the cellar, into an iron receptacle, whence all can be removed readily to the boiler lumace and burned. Each ward is also furnished with outlets in several places for hot and cold water to supply a portable bath for patients who are too feeble to be taken to the bathrooms. At each end of the building and on each story large fire hose are provided and constantly attached, ready for use in case of are; also in each court yard is a fire plug, with hose attached, so as to force water upon any part of the building; if need be. The fire plugs are supplied with water from the tanks within the building; but all the nose are also connected with a powerful steam pump and engine in the boiler house. An additional precaution against fire and affording safety for patients who are too weak to ascend a startway a steam elevator has been provided, which also affords an additional convenience for the officers and attendants. In the bushem of the pavilion are offices, accident, opthalmic and single wards, with auxiliary rooms, as on the upper floors, in all the pavilion will accommodate about one hundred patients. Each pavilion also has apartments for one or two physicians.

The cellar is mostly used for art d

to attract all the four air from the ducts and flues connected with it from all the buildings, and here escapes.

These three systems are in successful operation. The fourth system is that of a fag, which is not yet frovided, but can be introduced at any time. As an additional provision for purity of atmosphere the walls and floors have been rendered, with four coats of oil paints, so as to present a surface which cannot absorb impurities and which can be washed with soap and water. Near the beds of the patients are also flues with doors, as a temporary receptacle of necessary articles used in a sick ward which might prove offensive. One pavilion is in course of construction which will only be one story in height. It is especially designed for surgical patients. It will have a ward 130 feet long, 30 feet wide and 20 feet high. The exterior view is very pleasing to the eye, and the architectural beauty of it was much admired. The roofs are Mansard and are surmounted by towers of artistic design.

The kitchen is a model of neatness and chickency. It is 75 feet by 65 feet, and includes lannary, washing and mangling machines, an immense larder, capable of holding ten tons of ice and meats. The range is fourteen feet long, and over it is a canopy to caich the odors and convey them off to the pipes. This structure, which is in the rear of the main pavilion, is so ventilated that the employés will not be subjected to extreme heat or any inconvenience. As yet but two pavilions—those on the ensisted—are complete. They will accommodate about one hundred and fifty patients, who will receive every complete exteriorly, but not interiorly.

The trustees propose to complete the other two

t Watta militee of Inspection—Drs. Draper and Weir. militee on Examinations—Drs. Sands, Watts maleid. rintendent—Dr. Horatio Paine. se Physician and Surgeon—William H. Schuy-

ier, M. D.

Matron—Harriet B. Hudson.

The hospital is now open for the reception of about one hundred and fifty patients; but when completed it will easily accommodate 400.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Providing for Beceiving Official Election Returns One of "the Old Fores" Pu's In His Claim-The Sheriff's Quarterly Bills-Ludlow Street Jail-The State Tax and Other Matters.

In accordance with special call the Board of Su pervisors assembled yesterday afternoon in their elegant room in the County Court House. There were present at the opening or the meeting Mayor Hall, endeavoring to look over the high walnut desk from the President's chair; Weich sat in quiet conversation, and were, perhaps, computing the difference between Hart looked round wisely, as usual, but said nothing. Schlichting smiled at McKiever, the latter smiled toward O'Neill and then all looked at Plunkitt, who was busy writing

on the blotting pad in his portfolio. Clerk Young savat his desk and beside him sat Mr. Reeves E. Mr. J. Peabody McGowan, Sergeant-at-Arms to the Board. Shortly after two o'clock the Mayor called the Board to order. Clerk Young called over the Supervisors' names and assured the Mayor that there was a quorum present. Then Mr. Seimes took hand and rend of the call for the meeting and then read the minutes of the previous meeting. The Mayor then presented the following resolution in

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF THE ELECTION: olved , That the county of New York be and is hereby

and 11th.

on Mr. woitman's part was honored by the Board, and he was excused. Supervisor frying is a candidate for Assembly in the Eighteenth ward, and was assigned to the Fitteenth ward, to which his district does not extend. The Board then took up a number of bills, among them being a petition from a member of

asking for \$1,600, as two years' pay due him in accordance with iaw. This was referred to the appropriate committee, after which the cierk announced bills of the Sherin for commitments. The Mayor said to the Committee on County Anairs. Supervisor Coman called for the reading of the bills. Just then Sherin forenan entered the room from a side door. Mr. Selmes perhaps did not hear the call made by Mr. Coman. He looked toward the Sherin and then took up a communication from the Sherin on the

from a side door. Mr. Selmes perhaps did not hear the call made by Mr. Coman. He looked toward the Sheriff and then took up a communication from the Sheriff and then took up a communication from the Sheriff and then took up a communication from the Sheriff and then took up a communication from the Sheriff and the Sheriff appealed, for the sake of humanity and justice, that the Board would look into the matter and provide for 100 straw bolsters, 100 straw bolsters, 100 pair gray blankets, twenty-five from becasteads, ginzing, repairing roof and railings around the corridors, as the present ones are not safe in case there should be a stringgle between any of the prisoners and keepers. This last idea was conveyed in a report from the jail keeper, which accompanied the Saeriff's communication. There was also a report from the jail keeper, calling attention to the necessity of providing a separate prison for females, as there are at times some females imprisoned, and the law requiring that the males and females should be kept apart, and to comply with this he is obtiged to keep them locked up in separate ceals, and the male prisoners are at times so unruly in their speech as to shout across the halls and corridors, using such vile epithets and ribaid remarks as are unit for decent people to hear.

A SNUG LITTLE BILL for services by the Sheriff for the quarter ending Oct. 30, 1871, had been audited by the Committee on County Affairs and was reported with a resolution recommending payment. This bill was for services in empanelling jurors and forwarding to Secretary of State the list of prisoners, &c., and amounted to \$15,431 96. The other bills, for the Sheriff, above reierred to, were for commitments of prisoners. The sheriff is allowed hity cents for each prisoners. The sheriff is allowed hity cents for each prisoners. The sheriff is allowed hity cents for each prisoners. The sheriff is allowed hity cents for each prisoners. The sheriff is allowed hity cents for each prisoners. The sheriff is allowed hity cents for

October \$6, 208, maxing a total for three months of \$29,431 96.

The bills were referred to the Committee on County Affairs.

Bills for a vertising by the several newspapers were presented and read, and, on motion of Supervisor Welch, referred to the Committee on Printing and Statonery. Mayor Hall said the work, it appeared, had been ordered by the last Board of Canvassers, and he was anxious to have some definite action taken on them, as they would soon be called upon again to order the same kind of work, and he would like to have it decided as to whether the loand of Canvassers had power to order the publication and incur such expense. The matter, however, was referred, on Supervisor Weich's motion.

The quarterly statement of the County Auditor was presented and ordered on file. The report stated that bills amounting to \$615, 249 29 and been audited during the quarter ending October 31, 1871.

A communication from State Comptroller Nichols was received in relation to THE STATE TAX, which showed that from the report of the Board on the equalization of taxes the property valuation of New York county was \$1,015,235,322, and the share of the State tax to be levied on the city was \$5,745,049 32.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes, after which the Board adjourned.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

The Board of Docks held a stated session yester-The Board of Docks held a stated session yester-day, with the President, Mr. John T. Agnew, in the chair. A large amount of routine business was transacted. Among other things, permission was given to owners of property facing buikhead at foot of Forty-seventh street to construct a dock 100x40, and continue in possession three years, at a rental of \$300 per annum.

rental of \$800 per annum.

A list of slips needing dredging was forwarded to the Engineer-in-Onief, with instructions to have the work done immediately. A number of the ordinary reports from superintendents were received, after which the Board adjourned.

A Herald Commissioner's Interview with Captain Ho per. Delegate from Utab, at Philadelphia Yesterday.

Polygamy Will Be Surrendered if Present Marriages are Legitimatized by Law.

BRIGHAM YOU'S NOT RUNNING AWAY. and the state of t

What Hooper Suggests to Settle the Difficulty.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1871. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1871.

Captain Hooper, of Salt Lake City, Delegate to Congress from Utah Territory, arrived here last evening from New York, en rouse to Washington to confer with President Grant with regard to the present troubles in Mormondom. He is accompanied by Mr. Cummings, of Salt Lake. It was my pleasure to meet Mr. Hooper at the Continental this morning, and the annexed report is the record of a conversation we had on the very interesting subject

POLYGAMY, MORMONISM AND UTAH'S FUTURE. Mr. Hooper has represented Utah in Congress for twelve years and his acquaintance with the "pe-cultar institution" is of long duration, and what-ever he says on the subject may be deemed authora-

an expression of your opinion with regard to the

Mr. Hoopen-1 left Sait Lake City about two weeks ago, came to Ogden, stayed there over night and then came lessurely on to the East. When I left home Mr. Young was in the city, but I have since learned that he is travelling in the south of Utah. He is not running away, but is taking a trip he was contemplating for the past two months.

Correspondent Do you think the present trouble will culminate in disaster to the Mormona?

Mr. Hoopen-Nt, I do not. There is a great deal more excitement here than there is in Sait Lake City. People there understand the animus that leads to the present persecutions and take but little interest in it. By the way, who is this man Bates that was appointed District Attorney of Utah day

leads to the present persecutions and take but little interest in it. By the way, who is this man Bates that was appointed District Attorney of Utah day before resterday? Who appointed him, Morton? What is he and where did he come from?

CORRESPONDENT—I am unable to answer your question. I assume that the President had good leasons for giving him the appointment.

Mr. HOOFER—I believe the trial of President Young has been postponed until March next, and I am glad of it. He only wished to get an opinion from the Supreme Court with regard to the legality of the Grand Jury that inducted him. (Exchedity)—Why, more than half of that jury are the worst apostates in the world! They are carpet-baggers—men who have not lived there more than two and three and six months.

CORRESPONDENT—Do you believe them to be influenced by projudice?

Mr. HOOPER—President Young objects to them, and not without reason. Why, sir, I was coming through Ohlo in the cars the otherday, when a conversation was started on the subject. One gentieman on the train turned to a leading editor and said, "There are at least three men on that jury who left a certain town in this State for the town's good;" and that is the quality of men that compose two-thirds of the jury.

CORRESPONDENT—Do you object to "Gentiles" as jurymen?

Mr. HOOPER—No, sir, we do not; but we do ask that they be men whom we knew; men of craracter, men who have property in our midst and interests at stake in the Territory, that we may have some show for an impartial hearing.

CORRESPONDENT—Do the people of Sait Lake City think Judge McKean is acking in this matter on his own responsibinity?

Mr. Hooper—Well, the judges and government the compose it leight that they are havely by Grant.

think Judge McKean is acking in this matter on his own responsibility?

Mr. Hoopers—well, the Judges and government officers all claim that they are backed by Grant. We don't believe it.

Correspondent—lit is understood that you have a mission to Washington in connection with the present and prospective troubles.

Mr. Hooper—That is surmise. I am going to Washington to make arrangements for my family for the winter. I will probably see the President.

Correspondent—I judge, from your long experience you would have some suggestion to make looking to a peaceable solution of the question if you were asked for one.

Mr. Hooper—My idea with regard to the wiping out of polygamy is this:—

OF COURSE IT MUST PERISH;

out of polygamy is this:—
OF COURSE IT MUST PERISH;
and, without going to Congress, would have a convention of Mormons and Gentiles—say two-thirds hormons—meet and adopt a course of action for the future—looking, of course, to the admission of Utah as a State. My plan would be to have it agreed and acted on in good faith that no more polygamic marriages take place; but the question arises, what should be done with

mission of Utah as a State. My plan would be to have it agreed and acted on in good faith that no more polygamic marriages take place; but the question arises, what should be done with present marital relations? Must the obspring of these marriages be declared bastards, and the marriages of their parents illegilimate? I am in favor of admitting the Territory as a State, and after it has organized a State government let the State declare all marriages made prior to a certain date legitimate. I have yet to these the first man who makes any pretentions to sanity who is in favor of declaring these marriages forever illegitimate. This I regard as the best solution of the difficulties.

Cornessondent—Do you believe that to be the prevailing sentiment among Mormons?

Mr. Hoopen—I do.

Cornessondent—What is the population of Utaht Mr. Hoopen—About one hundred and twenty thousand people. A population which has proved itself able to make the wilderness blossom as the rose; which has built up a nation in desolate places, and which this government cannot afford to lose, cannot spare from the great work it is now engaged in—namely, developing the internal, agricultural and commercial resources of that great Territory. We have heard people suggest that we be driven out. Where could use 90 ? Even should the government buy our lands it would not help us. When the people at large understand our "Dio there will be a different feeling in this country with regard to Morrinonism. And the time will come when we will be understood.

Cornessondent—What about the suits brought by women against Young?

Mr. Hoopen—I have heard of but one. Mrs. Cock, who was once a hormon, fell from the faith and went to Cailfornia. When the troubles began recently she came to Sait Lake City and demanded \$2,000, which she ciaimed President Young owed her. Believing it to be a blackmailing operation, he remed to pay it, for he did not owe if. She sued him and recovered a hit prend, you have lived in sait Lake City and demanded the provided they can be a so

m derivation of the age demand the death of polygamy.

Mr. Hooper's mission to Washington will be a repetition of his angæstions with regard to polygamy, the aloption of which, it is hoped, will molity the demands of the nation, and suffer that people to rotain their religion and their country intact. Mr. Hooper leaves for Washington to-night.

AND STILL THEY COME.

Three Hundred Mormon Emigrants from

Three Hundred Mormon Emigrauts from Europe.

The steamer Nevada landed, on Wednesday, at Castle Garden, about three hundred Mormons, enroute for Utah, chiefly from England and Scandinsvia. They had a stormy passage of fourteen days, but they came in healthy and looked well. The agent who attends to the interests of the Saints, Mr. Staines, says this company has a much larger number of children than he ever saw come in one company, and aitogetner the new accessions to Brigham's kingdom were a very fine lot of people.

The emigrants will leave this evening by the Pennayivania and Fort Wayne route, and by the Ohicago and Borthwestern to Omana, all the way by express train, and will reach Utan in eight days. When they leave here they take with them two days' bread and other food, and on their arrival at Chicago and Omana some one comes down to the stations with a thousand loaves and a supply of cheese, ham and other fixings, so that the emigrants suffer no

grant office and shook hands with the bret round. He has some down to enlighten to ness of New York and New Jersey, and we the spirit and of testinony. He left the S Utah in peace and rejoicing, notwiths Hawkins had been sent to prison and som leaders had been indicated. This missionary stout and healthy man, with no ordinary of faith. New Jersey needs his labors.

THE SCANDALIZED TEACHERS.

The Matter Considered by the Bracklyn Board of Education-Communication from the Mayor Upon the Subject-What Should Be Done with the Libeller.

The slanderous report which was circulated in re gard to the character of the young lady teachers em-ployed in the public schools of Brooklyn by the Board of Education was keenly fest by the young ladies and their relatives and friends. There merely a slur made for political capits and thought no notice should be taken it. The flame was agitated by the interview in the Mayor's office on Wednesday, when the committee from the Democratic General Committee accu scandalous article appeared. The fire of indigna-tion on the part of the defenders of the fair reputs tion and virtue of the young ladies burst forth ye

THREATH OF VENGEANGE
were made on the author. The excitement reached
such a pitch that some of the members of the Board of Education deemed it advisable to take some acwas held by several or the members, when the full lowing paper was drawn up, to be circulated among the teachers for them to sign:—

the teachers for them to sign:—

To the Citizens of Brocklyn:—

The undersigned, principals and teachers in the public schools of this city, liave had their attention called to an asticle in a newspaper known as the oldy of Brock in, which is edited by one Delmar, and which newspaper, we are sected by one Delmar, and which newspaper, we are formed, is the portion of the article to which we wrist to call attention is a follows:—"The Department of Public Instruction is another wasteful body. The salaries aggregate no less than \$550, the large portion of which is notionally paid to women employed to suit the purposes, not of education, but of the vite inen in power."

It will be seen that this article in effect charges that it female leachers in our public schools are pursues of a character, and employed for the basest purposes. The vile standard who makes this most infamous ampsion on our characters is understood to be the infimation of the standard and adviser of Eavyor Kalibleste with whom he is in hourly consultation. We has writed for the Mayor to repudiate the slander accurance the author of it; but have thus far wast in vain. By has situace he seems to land his assume to the atractious charges. We have, therefore, other course left to us that to appeal to the public to vincate us against the Filianous abander and against the filianous abander and against the sawho by his silence officially endorses it. To our charge committed the moral and educational training of a very large

A call for a meeting was thereupon issued, to convene four o'clock.

The matter deponent the board.

The Board met pursuant to the call, Mr. R. J.
Whitlock, President, in the chair. He said—"We are invited, geutlemen, to be present in response to a notice for some special object."

Mr. Rowe—I move that we do now adjourn.

Mr. Kinsella—Before that motion is put I desire to know who signed the call.

The Cleak read the names.

The Chair—I have received a communication from the Mayor, which—

Mr. Kinsella—I will for the yeas and mays on the motion to adjourn.

Mr. Howee—My impression is that to adjourn in the best thing we can do.

Mr. Kinsella—I do not think it would be convecued to the gentlemen who signed the call.

Mr. KINSELLA—I do not think it would be countered to the genilemen who signed the call.

Mr. Rows—I think it would be disgraceful for this Board to notice it or say anything on the subject.

Mr. Bannss—I am periectly willing that an adjournment should be had, but if it be voted down if suppose I could explain as well as any other member of the Board why we are here.

Mr. Towns—Insurance as my name is signed to

tee to say that there is neither man, woman nor child in the city of Brooklyn who believes one word of the report.

A vole was then taken upon the motion to adjourn, and it was lost by 20 to 6.

Mr. Bannes then explained how the call for the meeting came to be issued. He thought the rooms of the Board of Education was the proper place in which to discuss this question, but it really scemed to him that it was not in the interest of the Board to lim that it was not in the interest of the Board to lim that it was not a man in Brooklyn who believed a word of it. It was better for them to plass it over, as there was not a man in Brooklyn who believed a word of it.

Mr. Rhodes—As a member of the Board and one of the signers of the call, I do think it is a matter of some importance and deserving investigation. When the charge was made, no matter by whom, that 500 women employed by this Board to teach the children of the city are prositutes, and when it is added that forty-dive gentlemen appointed by the Major have nothing else to do but to reve with these women, it is time that these gentlemen so charged should say something about it. This is a matter that won't die nere. It will be published throughout the length and breadth of the land that in the city of Brooklyn are kept as prositutes see women, who are known as leachers in the public schools and receive \$500 a year for their services in the vile work. We cannot afford to let it pass with out stamping it as the contemptible lie it is.

On method of Mr. Huxfer a communication from the Mayor was read as follows:

Hon. B. J. WHITTOOK, President of the Board of Education:

Horn B. J. WHITTOOK, President of the Board of Education:

Having been accused of being the author of an article which appeared in an issue of the Other Broacklys, of October 23, reflecting upon the characters of the members of the Board of Education, I beg leave to state that I never made the statement or endorsed such a statement nor dicitated it, and that I knew nothing results to the article in question until my attention was called to it by one of the reporters of the Eagle. To all of which I am ready to certify should your homerable Board require may to do so.

MALTIN KALBFLEISCH, Mayor.

Mr. KINSELLA believed that the Mayor was the owner of the organ in which the stander appeared, and was in favor of appointing a committee to ascertain if such was not the fact. He would also refer it to the fathers and brothers of the young ladies, that they might punsh the author of the stander as he deserved.

Mr. Hennyssy did not think it was necessary for the Board to take any further notice of it, nor would he suggest that the ears of the libelier be plinned to the pump but he would suggest that the point of the tencaera themserves, and let them take a basket of rotten eggs and pelt nim out of it.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE PHILADELPHIA DEFALCATIONS.

Yerkon, the Broker, and City Treasurer & cer Hold to Buil in \$100,000 Back. the broker, and Marcer, the Utty Treasurer, were both arrested to-day and held in \$100,000 batt to answer the charges of defalcation and embessio-

office.
David Jones, the Treasurer's chief cierk, has
transferred his property, valued at \$20,000, to Henry
Hunn, President of the Common Council, and other
gentiomen who were sureties of the City Treasurer.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

NOVERSER 3.

1970—A great majority of the people of Paris voted for the continuation in power of the Previsional Government and against the establishment of the Commune.

1860—Boiler of British war reasel Thistie burst of Sheerness; seven persons killed.

1840—St. Jean d'Acre, Syria, bombarded and taken from the Egyptiane by a British fleet.